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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Pleasing Change

WASHINGTON'S willingness to explore the possibilities of discussing a Formosa ceasefire with Communist China following Mr Chou En-lai's statement in Bandung is pleasing news. It offers a tangible hope that talks on this vexed question may at last begin and that, with goodwill on both sides, a settlement may be reached. Mr John Foster Dulles' statement outlining the US attitude is important for three main reasons. First, the principle now adopted by the State Department is that the question of a ceasefire should be made the starting point from which broader and more comprehensive discussions on Formosa's future status can proceed. This suggests a divorce of the two questions. In fact, however, the only change is that there has been a rationalisation of the earlier policy dividing it into two separate yet related components.

This is a principle Britain has consistently advocated and one which has the support of a large section of world feeling that tension must be ended first and the dangerous drift to war brought to a halt. The second important aspect is a corollary to the first: that by enunciating this principle, America now appears to be no longer estranged from the views of her allies.

ONCE there seemed to be a cynical apathy in the State Department about the prospects of ceasefire talks reaching a successful conclusion. Mr Dulles, refreshed from his short fishing holiday and possibly carefully briefed by President Eisenhower, now seems that Peking may be genuine in its desire for peace and that it is worthwhile at least to find out more about her intentions.

The third consideration is that in deciding in principle to confer with China without the Nationalists, Mr Dulles is making a sensible distinction between America's interests (and therefore world peace) and the interests of the Kuomintang. Formosa has consistently rejected a ceasefire. To have insisted on her presence at ceasefire talks would have been to condemn them to futile and frustrating wrangling. And so by deciding to confer with China, Washington has enhanced the prospects of successful negotiations. There is satisfaction, therefore, to this extent.

MR Dulles' subsequent press conference left a less desirable impression, perhaps because he had too much to say and his remarks appeared confusing in the light of his prepared statement. He seems unable to rid himself of the conviction that China is trying "to hold a gun to America's head" over Formosa. When Chou made his appeal at Bandung there was no indication of it. The Secretary of State recognised this in his statement yet raised the possibility in his conference. The suspicion without genuine foundation and the qualification therefore gratuitous. It does not help to promote the proper atmosphere for negotiations.

There is also a suggestion that, China must come to any ceasefire discussions as a prodigal and await her acceptance as a recognised Asian power at the pleasure of Washington. Certainly no deal or bargaining can be expected at the ceasefire talks but America should realise that closely associated with the question of easing tension in the Far East is the need to place mainland China in proper diplomatic perspective—and that if conditions are to return to normal, then "normal" relations must be restored with Peking. America has still some rationalising to do in this respect.

PEACE HOPES BRIGHTEN

Eisenhower Offers To Enlarge Scope Of Negotiations

By PAUL SCOTT RANKINE

Washington, Apr. 27.

President Eisenhower today widened the scope of the proposed bilateral negotiations between the United States and Communist China to include the whole subject of easing world tensions and not merely that of a ceasefire in the Formosan area.

At his press conference today the President obviously in an optimistic mood about brightening world peace prospects in general went further than his Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, went yesterday towards public acceptance of the offer of the Chinese Communist Premier, Mr Chou En-lai, last week to negotiate directly with the United States regarding a relaxation of Far Eastern tensions.

Virtually the only limitation placed on the bilateral talks by President Eisenhower today was that Communist China should not discuss matters which affect the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa.

Chou's Pact Offer To Britain

From LES ARMOUR

London, Apr. 27.

Mr Arthur Henderson, ex-British Air Minister and former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, called on the British government tonight to explore Mr Chou En-lai's offer to sign a pact with Britain on the basis of China's "five principles for co-existence."

Mr Henderson, now one of the Socialist Party's top policy advisers, told me: "I think this is the first time the Chinese Premier has expressed a desire to negotiate directly with Britain. It certainly deserves serious consideration."

(At Bandung, Mr Chou indicated at a press conference that he was willing to come to an agreement with any country on the basis of his five

Preparing For Top-Level Talks

From Derek Marks

London, Apr. 27.

The British government hopes that all plans for a Big Four meeting will be ready in two weeks, it was disclosed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr Harold Macmillan tonight.

He was speaking to a private meeting of the Tory Party foreign affairs committee in the House of Commons.

In his speech, Mr Macmillan warned Tory MPs to prepare for foreign affairs and the H-Bomb becoming the main issues in the general election.

Mr Macmillan said preparations were being speeded to settle "all outstanding technical difficulties" in the way of top-level talks with Russia.

(These difficulties were being tackled by British, French and American officials in London today, Dr Herbert Blankenhorn, head of the German Foreign Office will join the talks tomorrow.)

Plans drawn up by the officials will be approved by the foreign ministers of the three Western powers if "everything goes as we hope" when the ministers meet in Paris on May 7.

principles of co-existence, and he pointed out that Sir Anthony Eden had subscribed to the principles. When a reporter asked him whether that meant he would be willing to sign a pact with Britain on that basis, the Chinese Premier replied in the affirmative.)

Tomorrow, Mr Henderson will question Sir Anthony Eden in the House of Commons on the Chinese offer.



Mr Arthur Henderson

So far the Chinese suggestion hasn't been taken up at least in public by the British Foreign Office on the grounds that the "five principles" are little more than a restatement of obligations which all UNO members have already accepted.

Mr Henderson said, however, he thought it "significant" the Chinese Premier should suggest talks directly with Britain and he felt the offer should not, on any account, be simply ignored. He declined to add anything to his statement until after he had received an official reply from Sir Anthony Eden—London Express Service.

Victory For The Government

Capetown, Apr. 27.

South Africa's Nationalist Government tonight won a crucial vote in the House of Assembly on its bill to enlarge the Supreme Court by five judges. Mr. J. G. van der Merwe, Minister of Justice, said the bill was a "victory for the Government" and a "setback for the opposition." The bill, which gives a second reading by 38 votes to 56, has been alleged by the Opposition to undermine the courts and the constitution—Reuter.

Apart from this President Eisenhower was willing for the United States to talk with Communist China about anything which would further the easing of tensions and the advancement of world peace and he added one specific subject—getting back the United States airmen imprisoned in China last year for alleged espionage.

The statement of Mr. Dulles yesterday still stands that a ceasefire in the Formosa area "is an indispensable prerequisite to anything further."

But the President's statements today part a wider political complexion on the proposed bilateral negotiations—after that preliminary hurdle has been surmounted. These may now be expected to include such questions as a political settlement in Korea, the situation in Indo-China and anything causing world tensions except the one question of the disposal or future status of Formosa and the Chinese Nationalists.

NOT RECOGNITION Administration spokesmen are reluctant to say that this represents a change in United States policies and are emphasizing that it does not involve in any way the recognition of the Communist regime as the government of mainland China.

But the kind of negotiations which President Eisenhower now seems to have in mind would appear to involve much significant contacts between the United States and Communist China than any of the previous very circumscribed negotiations and discussions such as those which led up to the Korean armistice and the Indo-China settlement.

Coupled with developments in other world capitals the President's statements on Formosa talks today gave the impression that a relaxation of world tension has already begun.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS Other developments which tend to confirm this picture are: 1. The President's own expression of his feeling that things are on the upswing so far as concerns a general abatement of tensions between East and West.

2. The President's personal correspondence with the Soviet Minister of Defence, Marshal Zhukov, and his optimistic references to the prospects of an Austrian settlement with the Soviet Union.

3. The progress being made in following up the receipt through diplomatic channels of Mr Chou En-lai's offer to negotiate.

4. President Eisenhower's confident reference to the fact that Nationalist China is already observing a ceasefire.

5. The expression of hope by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Harold Macmillan, that "the whole situation in the Far East may begin to develop along a more favourable line."

6. Mr Dulles' statement yesterday that the last ten days have seen developments of "distinct importance" both in Europe and Asia—Reuter.

Three Charged With Pepper Fraud

London, Apr. 27.

Three men appeared in court here today on a charge of conspiring with other persons unknown to defraud a London company by presenting false delivery orders for pepper.

The company concerned was Huth Produce Sales (Overseas) Limited. After a police officer had explained that the case was rather involved, the hearing was adjourned until May 27.

William Henry Walker, 43, company director, was released on bail of £5,000 sterling and Joseph Bennett, 44, produce merchant, and Frank Alfred Parker, 48, produce buyer, in bail of £2,000 sterling each.

The charge accused the three men of committing the alleged offence in London between April 1, 1954 and April 15 this year.—China Mail Special.

Diana Barrymore Dangerously Ill

Boston, Apr. 27.

Actress Diana Barrymore was taken unconscious to a Boston hospital tonight after an "overdose of sleeping pills," hospital officials said. Her condition was described as "dangerous."

A spokesman said Miss Barrymore "was taken into the hospital in a comatose condition suffering from an overdose of sleeping pills, very likely phorbarbital."

There was no reason given for the talented performer's action. An official of the Majestic Theatre where she was playing a leading part in the musical revue "Pyjama Tops," said she had not been in ill health.

RESPONDS FEELER Police said Miss Barrymore's husband, Robert Wilcox, notified the authorities about 11 p.m. of his wife's plight. She was rushed from Boston Hotel suite in an ambulance to the hospital, where she was given first aid and had her stomach pumped out.

Wilcox was at her bedside but refused to comment.

The hospital spokesman said she responded "weakly" to the emergency treatment "but was unable to understand questions and obey commands."

Miss Barrymore, 34-year-old daughter of John Barrymore and a veteran of Hollywood and New York appearances, was the second prominent actress to take an overdose of sleeping pills in two days.

Actress Susan Hayward was found unconscious in her Hollywood home on Monday in what the police described as a suicide attempt.—United Press.

Pro-Catholics Demonstrate

Brussels, Apr. 27.

Several arrests, and a number of slight injuries resulted from the pro-Catholic demonstrations today against two government ministers in the two Belgian provincial cities of Turnhout and Ninove.

At Turnhout, a large, hostile crowd defied the mayor's prohibition of crowds of more than five people and heckled Interior Minister Pierre Vermeulen, a Socialist, during a speech.

The shouting crowd tried to break into the building, causing three police charges and one woman was injured and others arrested. The demonstrators here included several Catholic Parliamentarians.—France-Press.

At Ninove, a similar demonstration greeted Minister of Public Works Omer Van den Audenrode, a Liberal, when he presided over a meeting of the town council.

The demonstrators were dispersed by police baton charges, leaving seven injured and others arrested. The demonstrators here included several Catholic Parliamentarians.—France-Press.

TRADE DILEMMA FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 27.

The Japanese Government was today seeking a solution to a dilemma: how to increase trade with Communist China without compromising its present policy of not recognising the Peking regime.

A visiting Communist Chinese trade delegation was attempting to force the Government to give its official sanction to a private trade agreement between the two countries.

The Government was embarrassed by conflict of its election promises of more trade and closer ties with the Communists on the one hand and its non-recognition of Peking on the other.

Businessmen here said that if it was persuaded to give official sanction which the Chinese Communist delegation seeks, it would be put in a position of treating officially with a Government it does not recognise.

If the Government does not sanction the agreement, the Chinese Communists may refuse to sign it. The Government would then be open to charges that its election pledges last February of more trade with China were insincere.

A DEADLOCK The Chinese delegation of 32 members, headed by Lei Jen-min, Deputy Chairman of the Communist Party of China, arrived here on March 29 at the invitation of the Japanese International Trade Promotion Association, a private but influential group of Japanese businessmen.

After four weeks, private negotiations have reached deadlock because of the Chinese demand that the Japanese Government endorse a trade agreement with some form of official guarantee.

In reply the Government has ordered the delegation to leave Japan "by the next plane available."

But the next available plane is not expected to be available before May 3, the date on which the Chinese had previously expected to leave for home.

Japanese and Chinese negotiators have so far only agreed on the list of goods to be exchanged under the new pact.

The Japanese side originally proposed an annual exchange of goods worth \$25 million each way. But the plan is only tentative. The Japanese side hopes for a bigger flow of trade, while the Chinese side seeks a Government guarantee for a trade agreement, the Communists have also embarrassed the Government by urging that payment under the agreement should be settled through official banking accounts in both countries. Trade between the two countries is at present settled through private barter deals.

The Communists have also put forward a further demand that would involve the Japanese Government. They have sought an exchange of trade missions and holding trade fairs in Japan and China. Both these proposals would involve the Japanese Government in the provision of visas, import and export licences and other official formalities.

The Communist Chinese trade delegation's visit has also caused some embarrassment to Japanese businessmen. Six months ago, business circles were appealing for a chance of more trade with China.

Today many of the country's leading business houses had made no move to contact Mr Lei Jen-min's party.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM Businessmen from these firms said there were two reasons for their present lack of enthusiasm. Firstly, the Chinese are wanting to buy licences whose export to Communist China is banned under the embargo on strategic goods. The Government has stated it will abide by this embargo.

Secondly, they were alarmed, despite categorical American denials by local reports that the United States Embassy here had privately informed them that any firm accepting a major order from the Chinese delegation ran the risk of having its dollar assets in the United States frozen.—China Mail Special.

Bevan To Be Reinstated

London, Apr. 27.

The British left-wing Labour Party leader, Mr Abernethy Bevan, will be readmitted tomorrow to the Parliamentary Labour group, from which he was expelled due to "lack of discipline" a month and a half ago. It was learned here today.

Mr Bevan will be returned to the Parliamentary group in a move to restore Labour Party unity, for the general election to be held on May 28.

Mr Bevan is scheduled to speak in a large number of districts where left-wing members of the Party are up for election.—France-Press.

DIEM'S FUTURE IN BALANCE

Washington, Apr. 27.

President Eisenhower may reconsider his attitude toward the falling regime of South Vietnam's Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, it was learned here today.

This prevailing opinion was based on the pessimistic reports which President Eisenhower's special envoy in Indo-China, General Lawton Collins, was reported to have brought back from Indo-China.

General Collins has reported to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee since he returned from Indo-China last Thursday.

Informed sources said Gen. Collins regards the situation in South Vietnam as serious and doubts whether Diem has the authority necessary to end the present crisis between the government and the three political-religious sects.—France-Press.

PARADES BANNED

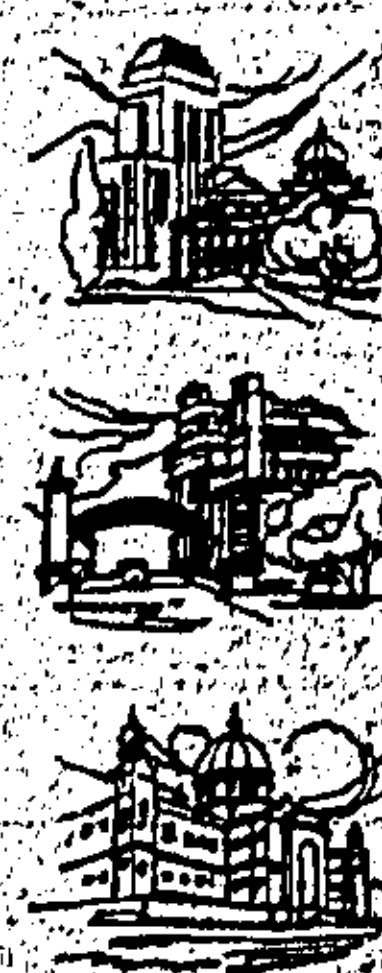
Saigon, Apr. 27.

The South Vietnam Ministry of the Interior today banned all parades and demonstrations in Saigon for "May Day."

The Federation of Vietnamese Christian workers had planned a parade on that day before "Independence Palace," residence of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem.

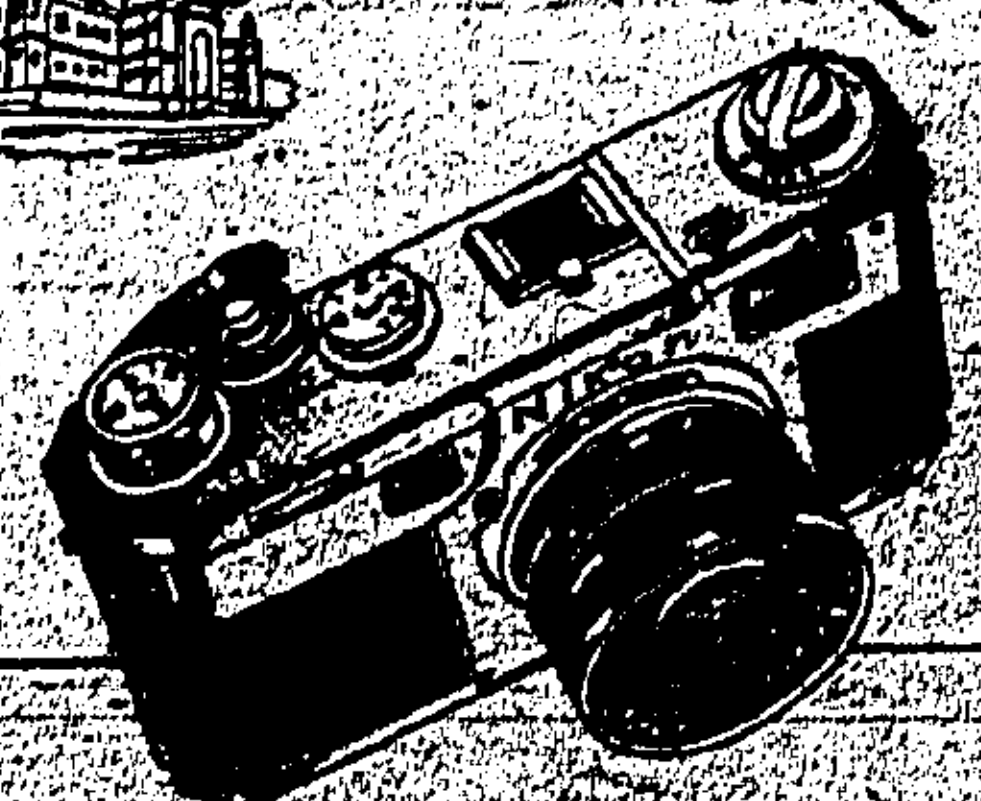
The "United Front" of political-religious sects, which oppose Diem, saw the parade as a "pro-Diem" demonstration and prepared to organise a "counter-demonstration" using thousands of their commandos.—France-Press.

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Polio Vaccine Ban Sensation

Washington, Apr. 27.

The government today banned the use of all Salk polio vaccine produced by a Californian firm as a precautionary measure after several children inoculated with the serum were stricken with paralytic polio. The order was issued to the Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California, which promptly began calling in its supplies. The Cutter vaccine had been shipped to at least 18 States, or parts of States mostly in the South. In Los Angeles 30,000 children already had been inoculated with it.

The ban on the Cutter vaccine was ordered by the US Public Health Service, which emphasised its "complete faith" in the Salk serum. But it said the California vaccine would be held up pending an investigation of the cases of six children stricken with polio.

INOCULATIONS STOPPED In Philadelphia a parochial school official halted mass inoculations of their students until City health officials "reconfirm" the safety of the vaccine in use there.

The serum used in Philadelphia was from the Wyeth Laboratories—not the Cutter vaccine—and a spokesman said Wyeth had had "absolutely no reports of adverse reactions." But public health officials said they wanted to double-check the serum.

In Pocatello, Idaho, meanwhile, seven-year-old Susan Lane died of bulbar polio nine days after being inoculated. Her case was not among those reported by the Public Health Service here. State officials said some 32,000 Idaho children received initial shots from the Cutter laboratories.

PARALYSED CHILDREN Dr Leonard Scheele, US Surgeon General, told a hastily summoned news conference that six paralytic children—two in San Diego, California, and one each in Ventura, Napa and Oakland, California, and Chicago—received shots of the Cutter vaccine on April 14 and 15.

Dr Scheele and other Federal Health officials emphasised that there may be nothing wrong with the vaccine. They said the children already may have been infected when inoculated. In addition, one shot may not have been enough to ward off the disease. But officials want to make doubly sure the polio virus used in the Cutter vaccine was effectively killed—United Press.

London, Apr. 27. The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr John Gutch, until recently Chief Secretary, British Guiana, and who is at present carrying out a special assignment in that territory, to be High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Reuter.

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ELECTION OF NEW ITALIAN PRESIDENT

Confusion As Parties Jockey Their Nominations

MERZAGORA TIPPED

Rome, Apr. 27. Confusion reigned over the Italian political scene today on the eve of the election of a new president.

Although leaders of the four centre parties have been holding talks for a week trying to agree on a candidate likely to command popular support tomorrow nearly a dozen names are still mentioned as possibilities.

Out of all the party jockeying and the welter of speculation the 56-year-old independent president of the Senate, Signor Cesare Merzagora, has emerged as the favourite.

He is strongly supported by Amintore Fanfani, a former Premier, who leads the majority of the Christian Democratic Party and may also gain backing from right-wing Monarchists and the Neo-Fascists.

COMPLICATIONS
But the complications of the party system and the balloting may fail to produce a president tomorrow and force adjournment of the election until Monday to give the parties still more time to get together and hammer out some agreement.

Although the president as head of state represents national unity and is supposed to be above party politics, he is selected not directly by the people but by their political representatives in Parliament.

The two Houses of Parliament will assemble in joint session tomorrow morning. There will be 243 senators, 590 deputies and 10 representatives from the semi-autonomous islands of Sicily and Sardinia and the Alpine border areas of the Aosta valley and Alto Adige.

In the first three ballots a two-thirds majority—562 votes—is necessary for election and it is virtually certain that none of those mentioned in recent months has a chance of gaining such a high number of votes. From the fourth ballot onwards a simple majority of 422 votes is sufficient to elect the president.

The voting will be secret and the parties will be lobbying non-stop while the election is on, so surprises are possible. Some newspapers thought the Christian Democratic Party, which theoretically can marshal about 390 votes might finally agree on a candidate tonight.

The Christian Democrat Prime Minister, Signor Mario Scelba, and the Party organ both predicted failure for such efforts.

Signor Scelba said it would be unwise for the Party to suggest a candidate of its own.

Political observers interpreted his statement as a "torpedo" against Signor Giovanni Gronchi, 67-year-old Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and leader of a leftist group of Christian Democrats who oppose Signor Fanfani's group.

Left-wing Socialists and Communists are also championing Signor Gronchi's bid.

ELIMINATION
Conservative elements of the Christian Democrats may vote for Signor Fanfani in a bid to eliminate him from active party politics and clear the road to re-election for Signor Giuseppe Pella, right-wing Premier in 1953.

Eighty-one-year-old Signor Luigi Einaudi, President for the

last seven years, may gain re-election as a result of the split. He has support from Social Democrats and Liberals but is opposed by the Republicans.

He is strongly supported by Amintore Fanfani, a former Premier, who leads the majority of the Christian Democratic Party and may also gain backing from right-wing Monarchists and the Neo-Fascists.

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15-YEAR-OLD FORGERY

Stamp Collector Sues Expert

Paris, Apr. 27. After 15 years, a stamp collector found out that three stamps he had bought were forged and demanded their replacement by authentic ones.

Mr Ziever, in 1940, had acquired at an auction sale, three valuable stamps showing Napoleon III for the large sum of £3,000.

WAS HAPPY
Very happy over his purchase, Mr Ziever was later bitterly disappointed when showing his collection to an expert, the latter said the three stamps were valueless.

Man Mau Penetration Foiled

Johannesburg, Apr. 27. South African Government officials feel that they have successfully broken up an attempt by the Mau Mau to penetrate into South Africa.

The object of the terrorists was to enter South Africa to propagate their ideas and, with the assistance of the locally-born native agitators, cause disturbances.

It has been known in South Africa for a long time that the Mau Mau planned a penetration, and a careful survey was made by Government officials. A number of deportations were made, including an African who posed as a brother of a South African police native sergeant in Johannesburg.

SECRET
Although details of the operations are secret, much of it reads like a spy thriller. The Mau Mau agents had forged documents and had their background stories off pat, but careful checking has broken down the stories on many vital points.

Part of the counter-campaign is a medical test which would be immigrants have to undergo. There are certain experts in South Africa who can, as a result of these tests, identify the birthplace of immigrants accurately within 150 miles.

France-Press.

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The most original "beard" in the world is to be seen at the Mar del Plata, fashionable seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. It is worn by Celeste Antonini, a local bee-keeper, and consists of as many as 200,000 bees. To form his "beard" he fastens a young Queen Bee in a tiny case to a chain on a thread beneath his chin and immediately the other bees join up to the Queen forming the beard. He has to stay very still in case the bees attack him. The removal of the "beard" is simply a matter of cutting the thread and taking away the Queen Bee—the others follow.—Express Photo.

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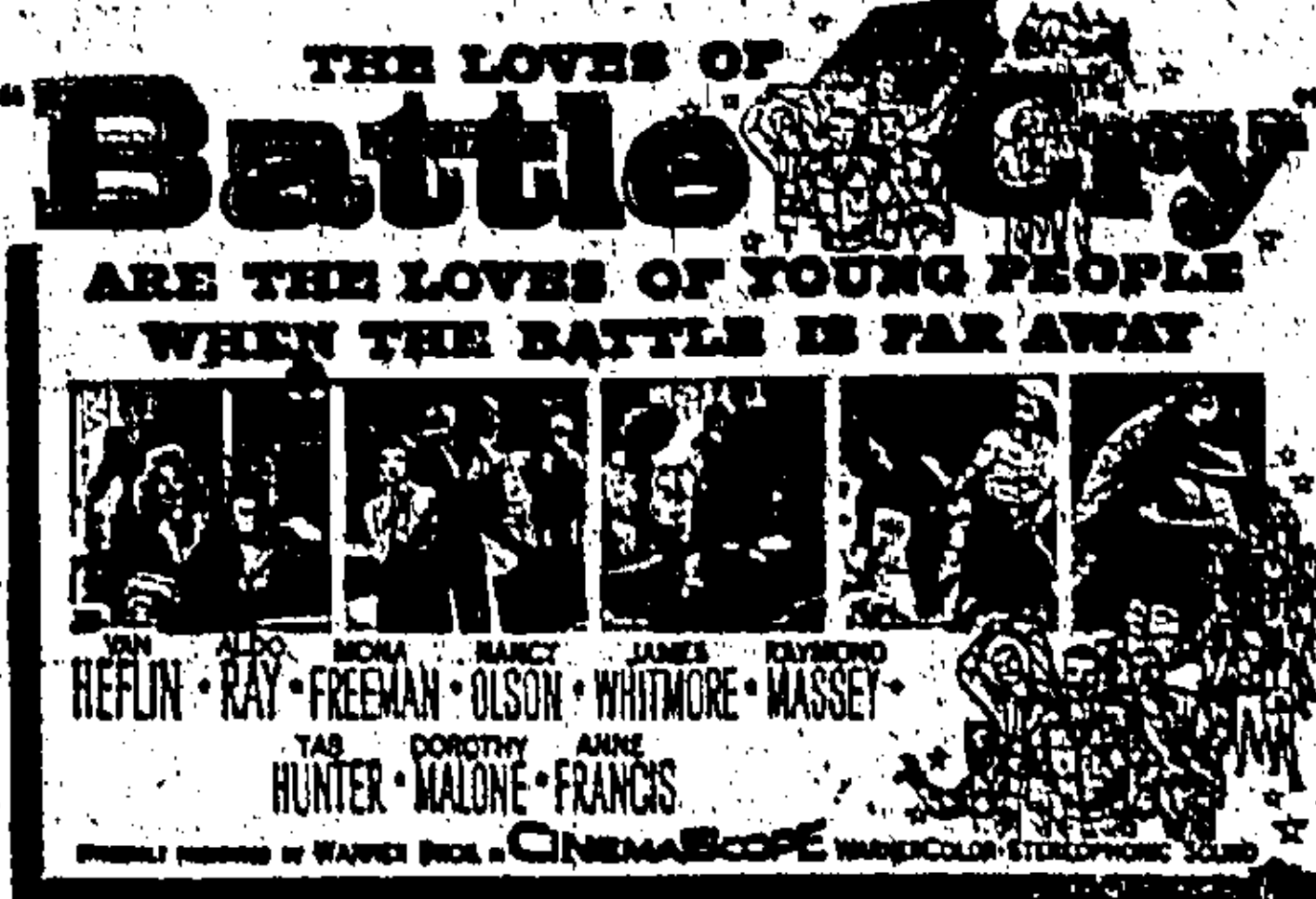
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Full-Scale Drive Against Algerian

**BEN GURION
READY FOR
A FIGHT**



Tel-Aviv, Apr. 27.—Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's elder statesman who was recently called out of retirement to take over the Defence Ministry, said today that Israel's borders would not be altered to Israel's disadvantage "without a life or death war."

Referring to demands for the district of Negev made recently by Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Mr. Ben-Gurion said "if Salah Salem and his friends want Negev let them come and take it—the Israeli Army would greet them with a war reception."

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that Israel would not allow any country, big or small, to interfere in its affairs, but it welcomed alliances based on equality.—Reuter.

GENERAL PIGGOTT TO VISIT JAPAN

London, Apr. 27.—Maj.-Gen. Francis S. Piggott, former British military attaché in Tokyo and a prominent member of the Japan Society, will pay a four-week visit to Japan in the near future at the invitation of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister, the Japanese Embassy in London announced today.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Reckoned (8).
7 Bet (5).
8 Desiring earnestly (8).
10 Meal (6).
13 Attired (7).
15 Ink-spot (4).
17 Without object (7).
19 Belongings (7).
20 Prepare for publication (4).
21 Thread-maker (7).
22 Last (6).
23 Friendly (8).
24 Gone up (5).
25 Military unit (8).

DOWN
1 Grass (5).
2 Open-mouthed (5).
3 Gross (5).
4 Bucket (4).
5 Threefold (6).
6 Fingers (6).
8 Furlongs (6).
9 Faint (5).
11 Mixture (5).
12 Willow (5).
14 Mend (6).
16 Quoting (6).
18 Lapse (5).
22 Teardrop (5).
24 Measure of control (5).
25 Unruffled (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Fracas, 5 Skate, 8 Cache, 9 Estem, 10 Erupt, 11 Spurn, 12 Bide, 13 Bears, 16 Ropels, 17 Gnats, 20 Spend, 22 Levi, 23 Sails, 24 Sopla, 26 Erling, 27 Gnats, 28 Meant, 29 Stakes, 30 Down, 1 Freshens, 2 Antidote, 3 Acas, 4 Samples, 5 Sharbat, 8 Kernel, 7 Taper, 14 Asteroid, 15 Syringe, 16 Radiant, 17 Pellets, 19 Ensign, 21 Piece, 24 East.

'Army Of God'

FRENCH DETERMINATION TO END REBEL THREAT

Algiers, Apr. 27.

French authorities prepared today for a full-scale drive against Algeria's fanatic "Army of God" rebels. Informed sources said that the campaign would follow the return here last night after a 24-hour flying visit to Paris of the Governor-General, M. Jacques Soustelle.

WRONG BOAT

Capetown, Apr. 27.—Three West Indians who embarked "unofficially" with the intention of landing in Britain, landed in Capetown instead. They had caught the wrong ship. When the British liner, Resurgent, was bunkering in the West Indies, the three men slipped on board, and took up berths for themselves behind bales of chaff reserved for equine passengers on the fore-deck. After three days, with no meals, the stowaways emerged and reported their presence to the officers. They were very anxious when they heard that they were going in the wrong direction, and the prospects were a spell in a South African penitentiary.—China Mail Special.

South Told To Stand Up For Rights

New York, Apr. 27.—A "Mississippi" official said today that the United States Supreme Court will be powerless to enforce its decision outlawing public school segregation. "It is high time for us to realize and act like we are in charge of the situation," the State Attorney-General, Mr. J. P. Coleman, yesterday told top State legislators at a meeting of their "Segregation Watch-dog Committee."

The Committee, since its formation, has helped steer through the Legislature provisions for abolishing public schools, if necessary, to preserve segregation.—United Press.

Tea Industry Wants Tax Reduction

Colombo, Apr. 27.—A Government Parliamentary group today decided to ask Premier Sir John Kotelawala for drastic help in the face of a worsening tea situation in Ceylon. The group will ask the Premier to save the industry by 50 cents a pound or ten per cent, or by 50 cents a pound or ten per cent, or by 50 cents a pound or ten per cent.

The group said that abolition of the duty for about a month would be a drastic but necessary step to put Ceylon's tea back in the British market.

Mr. R. G. Senanayake, a former Commerce Minister, suggested that the percentage tax should replace the present fixed export duty immediately after the temporary abolition of the duty.

SEQUEL

This was a sequel to yesterday's tea auction which was described as a fiasco. Representatives of tea and trade interests were scheduled to meet Sir John later in the day to urge the necessity for immediate relief to the tea industry. Tea traders said that market conditions have reached serious proportions and accumulations of tea over the past few weeks has resulted in many producing centres being advised to halt tea shipments to Colombo.—United Press.

3 Premiers In Rangoon

Rangoon, Apr. 27.—Three Premiers—U Nu of Burma, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt—arrived here today after attending the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung.

All three travelled in the Air India Constellation Maratha Princess, which left for India with Mr. Nehru, Colonel Nasser and the Afghan Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan, after an hour's stay in Rangoon.

Mr. Nehru told reporters at the airport that the Bandung conference had been "an astonishing success," which despite different viewpoints "represented the realities of the present situation."

He said the 29 nations had faced "real issues" frankly and there had been a friendly atmosphere throughout.—Reuter.

M. Soustelle told newsmen when he landed after a round of top-level talks with Cabinet Ministers in Paris that "everything is being done" to end the persistent rebel threat.

"In this regard," M. Soustelle said, "it is not unlikely that the Government will put at my disposal a person particularly qualified to direct and co-ordinate civil and military action in the trouble eastern zones."

AURES MOUNTAINS

M. Soustelle was referring to the rebel-infested Aures mountains and their adjacent regions.

The Governor-General attacked critics of the current emergency law operating in Algeria. They have protested that it constituted censorship of the Press.

"There is no censorship," M. Soustelle said. He was also critical of vigilante gangs organised to combat the rebel threat, indicating that only official forces are equipped and authorised to fight terrorism.

Active speculation here followed M. Soustelle's hint that France intends to appoint a commander to co-ordinate the anti-rebel fight. The name frequently mentioned was that of Marshal Alphonse Juin, but officials refused to make any comment on the expected appointment.

The Police here have reported no terror incidents in the past 12 hours.—United Press.

Record U.K. Automobile Output

London, Apr. 27.—British motor car production reached a record figure during the first quarter of 1955, with 233,970 private cars and 83,869 commercial vehicles.

Figures for the last quarter of 1954 were respectively 219,629 and 82,149 units.

Production slipped up by 27.9 per cent for private cars and by 30 per cent for commercial vehicles compared to the first quarter of 1954.

Exports of private cars during the first quarter of 1955, reached 105,792 units, a rise of 25.6 per cent over the corresponding 1954 period, and 41,237 units for commercial vehicles also a rise of 23.4 per cent.

World demand remains keen for British cars. Deliveries for home consumption is still long, from 12 to 20 months for cheaper cars, and 6 months for expensive models.—France-Press.

Flown Through A-Clouds

Las Vegas, Apr. 27.—United States Army pilots have made regular routine flights without any special precautions covering through the radioactive clouds arising after atomic tests carried out in the Nevada desert in recent weeks. It was officially stated here today.

The 11 officers and pilots concerned, with special films on the radiation encountered, zipped through the clouds for a few seconds at a time some 40 minutes after the atomic explosions.

They told newspaper reporters that the atomic clouds were brick red inside and that they gave off the same smell as when the atomic bombs were dropped.—France-Press.

Madame Started Things Moving

Paris, Apr. 27.—"GLASSES were flying like birds," eight-year-old Marie said, in describing what was happening in a "chauffeur" house in Saint-Jean de Maurienne, East France.

Madame Teresa Cuntz, a myrtle woman from Calabria, told a visit to relatives named Retelle, some 10 miles away from her home. From there, the Retelle house was named.

Police began circulating in the area that incredible things were occurring there; the kitchen stove even jumped

up spilling contents of pans. Madame Retelle, waiting to put on his shoes, saw them flying to the glass and the stove. He was attracted by some powerful magnet. Bottles flew and suitcases travelled around the room.

The mayor and the village priest investigated and were rather surprised to see a small move from the town. The mayor said that he saw "a big piece of lightning" under my nose. He said his mother-in-law. A pan took off from the stove to land gently on a person some distance away. Unbelievable.



SEATO HEADQUARTERS

Choice Between Manila & Bangkok

Baguio, Apr. 28.

The SEATO conference tackled the problem of finding a location for a military headquarters to direct the over-all defence of Southeast Asia against aggression, it was learned today (Thursday).

Informed sources said that a SEATO military headquarters was one of the major items of the agenda and that probably either Bangkok or Manila would eventually be chosen.

But the conference first must make its recommendation to the SEATO military advisers who are scheduled to meet at Bangkok on June 6.

PASS ON DECISION

The top-level military figures were expected to pass on the decision for the location of the headquarters to the governments concerned.

Lieut.-Gen. Jesus Vargas, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and one of the leading figures at the conference, said that the location of the headquarters for the Staff would depend upon prevailing circumstances.

Brigadier-General Pelagio Cruz, Chairman of the SEATO military conference, said yesterday that a three-man Philippines military group would leave shortly for Bangkok on SEATO affairs.

There was no official explanation of their mission, but informed sources said that they would check into Communist subversive activities in Thailand. The various Committees of the conference here worked steadily throughout the day yesterday except for one break when they gathered at the residence of the President of the Philippines, Mr. Ramon Magaysay, for a cocktail party in the evening.

SHROUDED IN SECRECY

Proceedings of the meeting of military experts remained shrouded in secrecy, and it was announced that no communiqué would be issued until the Baguio meeting ended. It was reported that the work of the conference might be finished on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.—United Press.

CHINESE ENVOY TO E. GERMANY

Berlin, Apr. 27.—The new Communist Chinese Ambassador to East Germany, Mr. Tseng Yung-chuan, arrived in East Berlin today, according to the East German News Agency, ADN. He was received by the East German Foreign Minister, Dr. Lothar Bolz.—Reuter.

Moustache Tells Dali His Job



London, Apr. 27.—SURREALIST painter Salvador Dali said today it required only one glance to "finish" a portrait of Sir Laurence Olivier, the British actor.

"Already it is finished," Dali said, tapping his head.

Dali, who came to Britain to do the portrait, said he will paint Sir Laurence as an "Atomic Age figure."

"This is the Atomic Age," he said, "and it must show in my paintings."

ONE SIDE UGLY

"When I met Sir Laurence, I knew that one side of his face would have to be very ugly and the other side very beautiful."

Dali said he went to see a motion picture of the actor in the role of Richard III. That was where his brilliant moustache, which he calls his antenna, told him that one side of Sir Laurence's face should be disintegrated.

"My moustache told me. I looked at Sir Laurence and my moustache said, 'rhinoceros,' Dali said.

Sir Laurence said, "I believe few of the things people say about Dali and I believe even fewer of the things he says about himself."—United Press.

FAURE OFFENDED SHOCKING BANDUNG RESOLUTION

Paris, Apr. 27.—Premier Edgar Faure declared tonight it was "shocking" and "inadmissible" for the recent 29-nation Asian-African conference to deal with the Algerian problem as though it involved "a situation external to France."

The Premier pointed out that Algeria was part of Metropolitan France, that its people enjoyed French civil rights, and that it was "greatly attached to the destiny of France, with which it is associated."

Last Sunday the Bandung conference adopted a communiqué which attacked the "persistent denial to the peoples of North Africa of their right to self-determination" and called upon France to grant "self-determination and independence" to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

JURA DEPARTMENT

In a speech opening the new session of the General Council of the Jura Department, M. Faure said, France had "no lessons to receive from conferences held at other points of the globe... in democracy or republicanism... life from people whom we respect and whose rights we do not think of ignoring, but who have a good deal of progress to make." He did not mention the Bandung conference by name.

The Premier noted that the communiqué was issued just after he and Tunisian Premier Tahar Ben Ammar announced general agreement on a Tunisian home rule convention.—France-Press.

BAD BERET BUSINESS

Paris, Apr. 27.—The Basque region of France is worried, and all because of the "hatless brigade" and foreign competition.

That hallmark of a Frenchman, the beret is disappearing. The trend of recent years for men in all countries to go hatless has hit the Basque beret industry and, indirectly, the wool trade.

Gone are the happy prewar years when the industry was flourishing.

For example, in 1932, 2,800,000 pounds of wool were used in the Lower Pyrenees to make 24,000,000 berets.

By 1938 the production of berets had fallen to 16,800,000, involving 2,160,000 pounds of wool, and by 1954 production was down to less than 8,600,000.

The value of beret exports fell in the same period from 1,000 million francs to 200,000,000 francs.—France-Press.

GAS FROM IRAQ TO EUROPE

AMBITIOUS PIPELINE PROJECT

Cairo, Apr. 27.

Californian engineer Stephen ("build anything") Bechtel is going to try to build a 3,000-mile gas pipeline that will cross fifteen countries, from the Iraqi oilfields to Europe.

It is about the most ambitious project Bechtel has tackled. And there have been plenty: dams, power stations, railways, oil refineries.

But Bechtel, tough, immediately dressed and fifty-four who helped build the Anglo-Iranian Company's new oil refinery at Aden and is currently laying a 2,240-mile trans-Canada pipeline, says it can be done.

THE PROBLEM For years the problem of what to do with the Middle East's surplus oil has troubled experts. Every day something like 1,000 million cubic feet of gas comes out of the ground with the oil. Some is bottled in large metal containers. But the rest is burnt—gas flares that blaze day and night above the desert. Bechtel's idea is to pump all this lost gas across Turkey, under the Bosphorus, through Greece, Italy, on Yugoslavia, Austria, Western Germany, and France, with branch lines to the rest of Europe. Estimated cost over the first three years: trillions of dollars.

There is just one snag. But Bechtel, confident as ever, thinks they will be hurdled, merely because of the great benefits the pipeline would bring.—London Express Service.

DELAYED in TRANSIT

A FEW weeks ago I had to go to Ireland in a great hurry for an examiners' meeting. I was lucky to get a seat on an aeroplane only a few hours before it was due to leave.

I drove direct to the airport, and, although I was very late, they accepted me as a passenger. The passengers who had come out on a bus from Central London were already in the departure waiting-room. At the very moment when my bag was on the scales being weighed, a booking clerk came to me and said that I was wanted on the telephone.

I assumed it was my wife or my secretary with an urgent message. But when I got to the telephone kiosk no one seemed to know anything about my call. I went back to the booking clerk, but he seemed even more upset than I was that the call could not be traced.

There was no time to waste; my bag had already disappeared. I hurried through to the passenger waiting-room and in less than five minutes we were all following the receptionist to the aeroplane.

It was a smooth flight and I fell asleep. I had been extremely busy for the last month and had slept badly during the previous week. I had pretended to myself I was not tired, but it was only a pretence.

A good, smooth landing, and I followed the smartly dressed hostess into the Customs hall while the porters unloaded our bags and brought them in on large trucks. But my bag was not in any of the truckloads. The aeroplane was specially searched and then the awful

truth dawned on me: the unlikely thing one was always afraid of had happened. My bag had not been loaded.

I could see how it had happened. My late arrival at the airport, the confusion about the telephone call. It was easy to understand, but less easy to forgive. I was furious, I stormed and raved.

The airport official was helpful and sympathetic. "I am sorry, sir," they said, "but your bag seems to have been short shipped." I snorted at this euphemistic phrase, declared that my bag had vital papers needed for my meeting next day. They telephoned London and after some anxious moments told me my bag had been found and was being put in the next flight.

It was now 7.30 and the next arrival was not until 10.30. A cold rain lashed the windows of the airport building. I maintained my attitude of cross hostility, the while relieved that my bag had not been sent to Lagos or Karachi.

A drink and dinner would put me in a good humour. As I left the Customs hall a quiet, distinguished man not in uniform came up to me and said, "We deeply regret the inconvenience you have been caused. Please dine with us while you are waiting. I think you will find our restaurant to your liking."

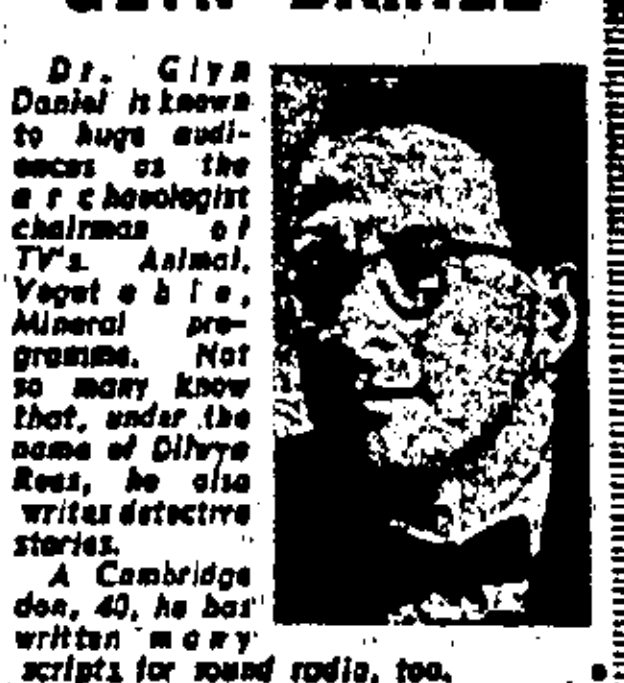
Good humour began to flow back through me. Good food and wine are magic, slaves to my wounded nerves.

My host told me he was called Sean MacDermott. He knew about good living and was a gracious, amusing conversationalist. I was still savouring some extremely good brandy



"I think there is something wrong," he said.

GLYN DANIEL



Dr. Glyn Daniel is known to have analysed the handwriting of the world's great writers. He has written many scripts for sound radio, too.

Priority

when the loudspeakers announced the arrival of the aeroplane containing my bag.

We hurried down to the Customs hall and there it was. I was relieved and so were the Customs and airport officials. The bag had been specially conveyed and was borne along in front of everyone else's luggage and given to me with renewed expressions of regret.

Sean MacDermott was waiting at the entrance to the airport hall. "May we drive you into Dublin?" he said, and I gladly accepted his kind suggestion. My bag was put in the boot of his car and he put in his own bag as well. I explained I was staying at Jury's Hotel and we drove off.

The road from the airport into Dublin is not long. MacDermott seemed uneasy as he was driving along and kept

looking at his dashboard panel and in the rear mirror. In a very deserted part of the road he stopped the car and got out. "There is something wrong with my rear lights," he said. "A short of some kind. Don't disturb yourself; I'll just have a quick look."

I sat quietly in the front seat of the car. The long journey the agitation about my bag, and the brandy made me tired and comfortable. But, shoving that morning in a hurry, I had cut my lip and as I did so I had a sudden view of the back of the car. I saw in the mirror MacDermott closing my own bag and replacing it in the boot. He moved quickly and snapped the lid of the boot to. I jerked the rear mirror back to the position in which I had found it.

MacDermott got back into the driver's seat and began some remarks about the rear light. My first reaction was to say, "What the hell were you doing with my bag open?" but my second was to think and to think furiously.

A nightcap

We drove on and were soon outside Jury's Hotel. Then I sprang my surprise. "You left me in with me for a night cap," I said, and insisted that he demurred. I looked in at the desk and went up to my bedroom. MacDermott, carrying my bag, ordered half a bottle of whiskey and a siphon of soda water, but as we were settling down with our drinks I made an excuse to leave the room.

As I left the bedroom I locked the door quietly and went straight down to the telephone. It was as I had begun to suspect; no one in the air terminal or airport had ever heard of Sean MacDermott. Would I speak to the Security Police? I would.

As I look back on this affair it no longer surprises me that I got through to them at once, and that they were curiously alerted to my call and my business. Yes, Inspector Hartnett would be with me in a few minutes. He was, I began to be alarmed, and told him my story. He listened with attention and then said: "Do nothing. Go back. Finish your drinks. Let this man leave, and leave the rest to us. I will call on you later tonight."

They failed

Myself, I went back to my bedroom. MacDermott was sitting where I had left him. We drank some more whiskey, but he would not finish the bottle. "I must go back to the airport and finish my report," he said. "We parted, and I undressed and went to bed—but not to sleep."

I had been in bed about half an hour—it seemed longer—when Inspector Hartnett rang. Could he come up and see me? I agreed, and told him to bring up another half-bottle of whiskey. When he was settled in my armchair with a large glass in his hand he told me the story. "Well," he said, "you were to be made a sucker, but they failed."

"Tell me more," I said. "It is not a very complicated story," he replied. "We have

TODAY the eleventh story in the series that has kept you guessing

known for a very long time that there has been an organised smuggling of drugs and diamonds into Ireland from England. But its workings in detail have not been clear. You were chosen as a victim—as an innocent carrier of contraband.

It was quite a clever manoeuvre. Your bag was short-shipped at London. When it arrived in Dublin it would contain an extremely valuable package of contraband, worth £150,000. I should say. Your act of indignation at the airport was splendid—and expected. The Customs people were only too anxious to oblige you and passed your baggage through unexamined. Even if they had examined you, it would have been a cursory examination. It was a risk, but a reasonable risk. You appeared outside the airport with your baggage unopened and containing the planted parcel inside—or apparently so?

Suspicion

He smiled. "Our department here and in England is not entirely stupid," said Hartnett. "We had for a long time suspected something of the system used. We had our man waiting in London. Your bag when it actually arrived in Dublin, contained a parcel identical in appearance with what had been planted in it, but it was a worthless parcel. This was the parcel that MacDermott—his real name doesn't matter—transferred to his own bag when he stopped the car."

"Splendid," I said, "I do congratulate you."

"But there is more to come," he went on. "We know this man MacDermott and our people have been watching him. But we have wanted to get at the principals in his organisation. That is why I asked you to join me. He suspected nothing."

His match

"But," I protested, "he made a poor showing at this sort of thing. Didn't he even suspect me when I locked the door?"

"My view," said Hartnett, smiling, "is that you met him at the centre of this organisation in a particular way. He waved his hand at the whiskey."

"After all, you know," he said, "you drank a great deal before, during and after dinner. MacDermott had to keep up with you to lend an air of truth to his being your host. I think he was rather fuddled by the end of the evening."

"I see," I said. "That is most interesting. So I get away with the feeling that I have outdrunk my man—a curious sense of virtue."

"That," said Hartnett, "and surely a feeling of having been a detective. You saw him replacing your bag and took a particular course of action."

"I know, but that was an accident. If I hadn't cut myself shaving..." I began.

Hartnett got up. "Accidents," he said sentimentally, "are the things that make a continued successful crime impossible." And with that he left me. WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED

Now YOU have to decide: Did Glyn Daniel make his story up or did it really happen to him? See tomorrow's answer. Yesterday's story by Bernard Newman was FACT.

DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

No. 11: Delayed in Transit

YES NO

★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

HE'S BACK AGAIN AFTER THE NEWSPAPER STRIKE, AND IN ASSESSING THE U.S. REACTION TO IT, HE SAYS

Britain's Prestige Has Been Soiled

New York, Tuesday.

BRITAIN'S newspaper strike has soiled British prestige in the United States. The Americans were amazed that the tie-up had gone on so long.

New York editors told me: "This is not like Fleet Street at all."

There have not been long reports about the strike here, but enough has been printed to give the strong impression that the walk-out has been a Communist blow at Britain's vitals.

Washington is astonished that there hasn't been vigorous Government action or even a forthright statement from the Prime Minister or one of his Cabinet. Perhaps a "plague on both your houses" comment such as Franklin Roosevelt used to throw at big business and labour when there was a crippling deadlock, might have been effective.

How the British election was to be fought if the strike lasted longer was a baffling puzzle to Americans. Here election campaigns are prolonged. They usually start in mid-summer at the conventions, when the Presidential election candidates are picked, and they are waged furiously until the beginning of November. Acres of space are devoted to speeches, exposés, charges, stunts, programmes, etc. I cannot conceive an American election during a newspaper strike.

There have been two big newspaper strikes during my years here, but neither compared in loss of money and loss of information to the recent British black-out.

In December 1953, New York was barren of newspapers, and although the broadcasting and television companies tried to fill the gap they fopped badly. Wild rumours spread about the ghost town in the absence of newspapers. Business took a beating and the entertainment industry was hobbled.

Not Healthy

Some of New York newspapers are still trying to recover from the strike. Several of them are in the red and struggling to keep alive. During my 18 years here I have seen six newspapers close. Only the other week the Brooklyn Eagle folded after a bitter strike.

The number of newspapers throughout the United States is dwindling. This is not a healthy thing for journalists, for the public or for the country. The American Press is very much in the news as ex-President Truman returns to the political platform and blasts the newspapers. Truman, who was close to death only a year ago after a serious operation, has bounced back buoyantly.

He is again the fighting cock, the "give-em-hell" Harry, the hero from Missouri.

However, when he accuses President Eisenhower's Administration of "the most cynical political behaviour" since the corrupt Harding era of the early twenties, he is not convincing many people.

And when he asserts that "there has been no parallel to the cloak of protection thrown about this Administration by so much of the Press," he is damaging the integrity of the country's newspapers.

"There is no such thing as a one-party Press in America. All of Mr. Truman's fulminations were printed in the newspapers right across the country the day after the ex-President made them.

When Mr. Truman says that the American Press has been shielding the Eisenhower Administration from criticism and praising and extolling the Government, he is demonstrating that he just doesn't read the papers. The editorial writers and columnists here have been leaping ahead of the Democratic politicians in exposing blunders by the Republicans. Ask Mr. Dulles, he knows.

Mr. Truman always hits hard—he cannot help it. His daughter Margaret, whom he adores, rang him up and rebuked him gently for his belligerent speech, but Mr. Truman just laughed.

Of course, nothing he has said or written compares with the famous letter he sent to the music critic of the Washington Post some time ago when the critic said that Miss Truman was something less than a genius as a singer.

The then President's letter threatened the critic with all sorts of bodily violence, and the language was so sulphurous that some words had to be deleted before the letter could be published.

Mr. Truman always has been a man for dashing off extraordinarily indiscreet and abusive letters. Once he sent a sizzler to Arthur Krock, of the New York Times, but Krock sent it back with the suggestion that the President cool down.

However, when I went to see Harry Truman in Kansas City and talked alone with him in his tiny office, he was most mild and even sentimental.

He went to the window and pointed out the old courthouse where he had started as a minor judge. He talked at length about his Truman memorial library, and expressed his pride that the Queen of England and his daughter Margaret are good friends.

His love for his daughter amounts to worship and adoration.

It seems certain that every one is going to hear a good deal more from Harry Truman during the next few months. His rumbling swingin' speech got as much publicity as the scholarly effort of Adlai Stevenson.

Sometimes I think that Mr. Stevenson is too subtle, too sophisticated and too epigrammatic for the lusty brawling of American politics.

His opponents have pinned the epithet of "egghead" on him, and there have been some savage smear campaigns, which Stevenson has shrugged off.

One showed comment on Stevenson's speech was "Adlai Stevenson has displayed the courage of Dwight Eisenhower's convictions."

The Health of Albert Einstein surprised everybody except his close friends. He was not thought to be in poor health by the general public.

Einstein in recent months has been severely criticised for his liberal and left wing statements. The scientist's bitter assault upon McCarthyism, his warning against the encroachment on individual liberty, particularly among scholars, angered the extreme rightists. They have been some stupid letters to him saying: "Get back to Germany."

Einstein was a gentleman with a deepening range of interests and a love of life. One of the few people to see him in recent months was the celebrated singer, Eartha Kitt, who

specialises in hot and earthy songs. On an impulse she wrote to the Professor and he asked her over for afternoon tea.

Their talk was chiefly about reincarnation. The actress and the scientist talked in English and in German. She says: "I asked Dr. Einstein 'Do you believe in reincarnation?' I don't think I should give his reply. We talked about everything big and little things, and the Professor agreed with me in exploring the power of drama critics. He joked with me and he couldn't have been more charming."

"All I did was write a letter expressing my admiration of him and he telegraphed back 'Come Sunday.'"

I once had a letter from Dr. Einstein myself when I asked him to write an article. He wrote back in an almost indecipherable scrawl and in the most courteous terms saying he was interested in writing for newspapers.

Einstein died a rebel. And two of his last phrases were: "Bullets kill men—atomic bombs kill cities."

It is one of the great regrets of Dr. Jonathan Salk who developed the vaccine which is routing infantile paralysis, that he did not see Dr. Einstein.

Dr. Salk is turning down all the offers of financial reward for his work. He wants to get back to his laboratory and tackle mental illness.

The vaccine is now being distributed around the country and young children are being inoculated.

Salk doesn't particularly like publicity, but he has rarely objected to the journalists following him in Pittsburgh on his tours of the schools. A friend of mine spent a day with him recently and says: "Salk is obviously a dedicated man."

One Dollar

The drug companies say they have provided the Salk vaccine to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at "cost"—one dollar. But the price to drug stores will be close to four dollars and over that figure when sold directly to doctors. Private patients will have to pay ten dollars for inoculation. Why? And Dr. Salk gets nothing.

Bob Hope is looking forward to talking off for Australia next month. He says: "I'm making good on a promise that I would return." Hope has had a call from Val Parnell in London offering him the Master of Ceremonies' job on one of Britain's first commercial TV shows, and Hope, who was born in London, is very flattered.

One of Britain's best pictures, "Court Martial" (original title was "Carrington V.C.") has been barred here for no good reason that I can see. The American distributors say: "There are hundreds of American pictures that went far beyond this and got by without trouble."

After all these years Sophie Tucker, the original Red Hot Mama, is one of the biggest stars on Broadway and in the Quarter. She has been over half a century in show business and has taken care of her money.

Audrey Hepburn will appear opposite her husband, Mel Ferrer, in the film version of "The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone." She has been over half a century in show business and has taken care of her money.

England to play in "The Man Who Never Was" with all the British cast, Jack Buchanan, who won a cross to England in January, is back again in recent months was the celebrated singer, Eartha Kitt, who

specialises in hot and earthy songs. On an impulse she wrote to the Professor and he asked her over for afternoon tea.

Their talk was chiefly about reincarnation. The actress and the scientist talked in English and in German. She says: "I asked Dr. Einstein 'Do you believe in reincarnation?' I don't think I should give his reply. We talked about everything big and little things, and the Professor agreed with me in exploring the power of drama critics. He joked with me and he couldn't have been more charming."

"All I did was write a letter expressing my admiration of him and he telegraphed back 'Come Sunday.'"

I once had a letter from Dr. Einstein myself when I asked him to write an article. He wrote back in an almost indecipherable scrawl and in the most courteous terms saying he was interested in writing for newspapers.

Einstein died a rebel. And two of his last phrases were: "Bullets kill men—atomic bombs kill cities."

It is one of the great regrets of Dr. Jonathan Salk who developed the vaccine which is routing infantile paralysis, that he did not see Dr. Einstein.

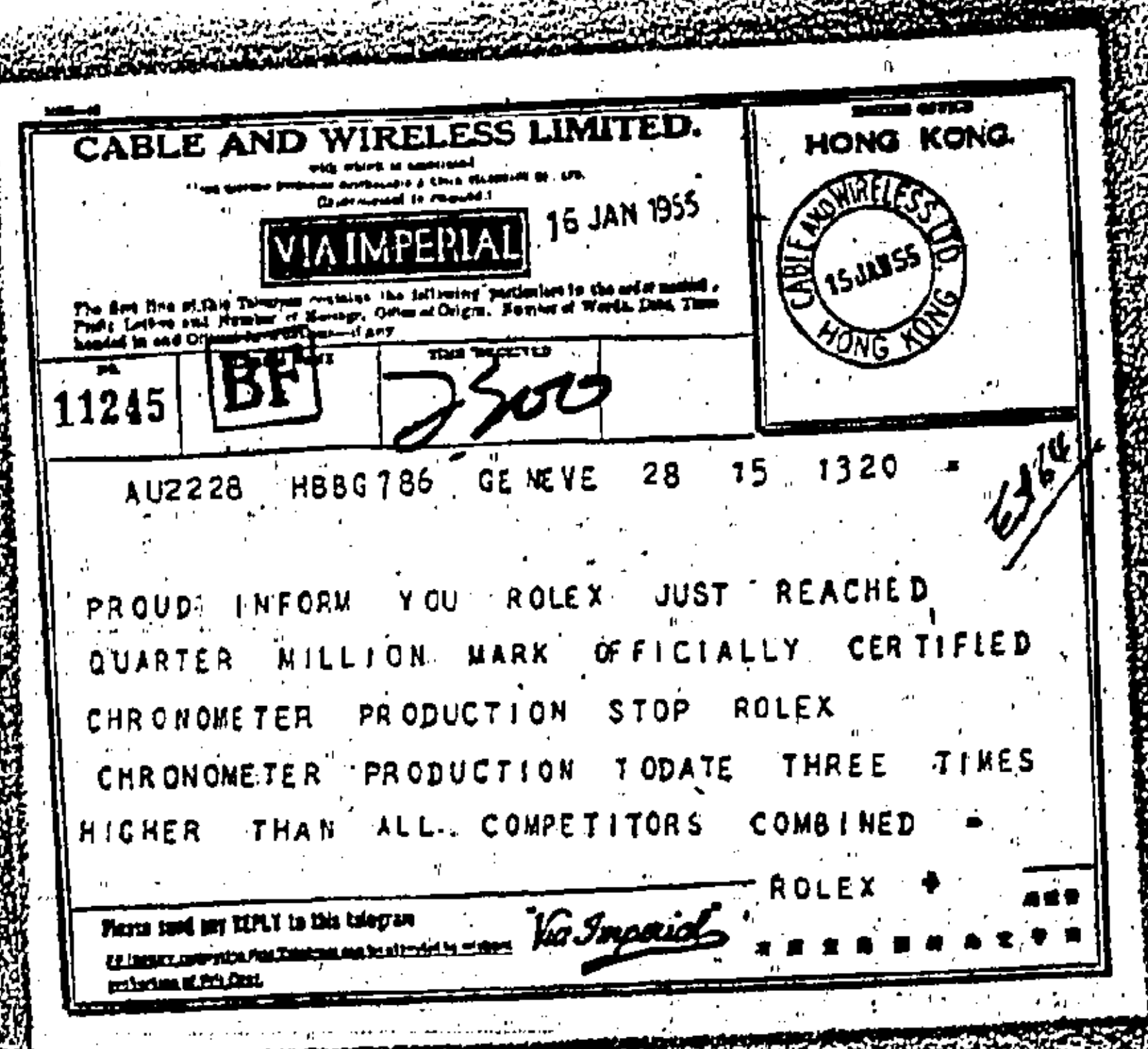
Dr. Salk is turning down all the offers of financial reward for his work. He wants to get back to his laboratory and tackle mental illness.

The vaccine is now being distributed around the country and young children are being inoculated.

Salk doesn't particularly like publicity, but he has rarely objected to the journalists following him in Pittsburgh on his tours of the schools. A friend of mine spent a day with him recently and says: "Salk is obviously a dedicated man."

—J. W. Taylor

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A landmark in the history of Time measurement.

LONG before the General Election in Britain on May 26 is over, the 600 odd men and women to be sent to Parliament by the voters, will have realised how long, worrying and wearying is the road to Westminster.

And it will soon be apparent after their first appearance in the House of Commons how full of uncertainty and heart-breaking setbacks the Parliamentary future can be.

After going through all the complicated preliminary experiences of an election candidate, the new M.P.s are faced with many factors that make their political fortunes most uncertain. The principal ones are

whether their party is in the majority or in opposition.

If the winning party should have only a bare majority to repeat the near stalemate position of the last Parliament but one, then nothing but

frustration faces the new Members. He will be in for a hard time, since such a position would demand his constant presence in the House to meet any snap division which could bring victory or defeat to their party. Such a position could lead them soon to having to face the elections once again.

FIVE GOVERNMENTS

If there is any consolation to be gained from such uncertain prospects it is that the new House is likely to be for such unsettled periods as experienced by the politicians in William IV's reign. Here the Government of the day expired

at a rate even present-day French politics has never equalled. Between October 26, 1830, and February 19, 1835, there were five Governments. One of them had a life of only five months and 27 days.

There are, of course, a fortunate few re-elected members of the new House who can soon get their first step up the Ministerial ladder by gaining an Under-Secretaryship. But even here the future is none too rosy, for a promising political career could be prematurely cut short by a further early election.

There is no telling what the fickle electorate might do. They could swing over in a manner that could bring disaster, such as befell the Unionists in 1906, when their lead of 134 vanished, and the Liberals walked in with a majority of 358.

It might be thought by some people that, for the £1,000 a

year and certain concessions an M.P. receives, the job of being a Parliamentarian is worth all the trying preliminaries to being returned for a constituency; but most candidates find the journey rather rough going.

LONG WAIT

Many of those hoping to win the seat have spent years working for their parties, before being selected to have their names forwarded to headquarters for addition to the list of eligible candidates. This, done there is a wait for a long period, a constituency approaches them.

Luck at the interview may lead to a place on the short list of "possibles," and this brings new ordeals. The short-list candidates have then to take their turn in addressing representatives of constituencies to try and convince them of their suitability

for the task ahead and to prove that they are sound on party policy and principles.

Once selected, a prospective candidate usually has months of tussling, a caddyshank, it is hard work in the "close season" keeping oneself favourably before the constituents who are not too interested until the real battle begins. With the opening of the election campaign, life for the candidate is one long round of hard work, campaigning at dozens of meetings and working up to 16 hours a day or more for weeks on end.

All this and more has been the lot of all Parliamentary candidates. Those who are sent to Westminster may have many years or only a few months in the House; for such are the uncertainties of their political future.

—J. W. Taylor

THE HARD ROAD TO WESTMINSTER

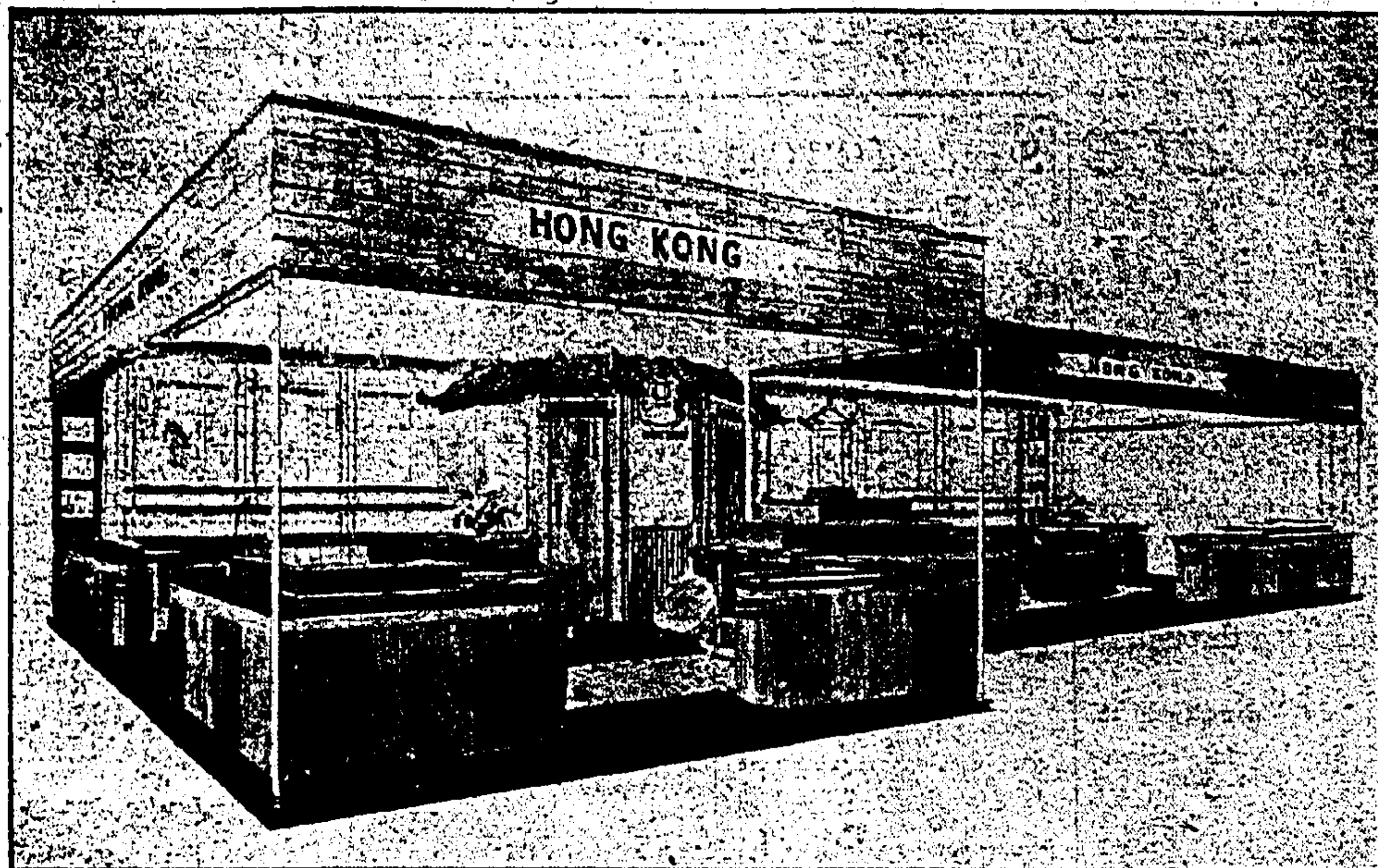
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CHINA MAIL

Page 10

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1955.

SHEAFFER'S
ADMIRAL "SNORKEL" PEN



Hongkong Will Hit Back At Critics Through Its BIF Display

TUC Bitterly Attacks Budget

London, Apr. 27.

Britain's giant Trades Union Congress bitterly attacked the Conservative government's recent Budget today as the main political parties completed their appeals to voters for the coming general election.

The General Council — government body — of the TUC which represents eight million British workers said people who benefitted most from income tax reductions in the Budget "are those persons with large incomes and particularly shareholders in industry".

They declared in a statement that under the Conservative government "trade unionists have been asked to expect a policy of fair shares from a Conservative Chancellor."

But they were entitled to demand that the Budget should be designed to maintain "the economic and financial stability on which full employment and their living standards depend."

"Judged by this criterion the present Budget manifestly fails," Mr. Butler said he adopted a method which some of the greatest of his predecessors would have regarded as the most orthodox — a reduction in the standard rate of income tax by sixpence in the pound, which is a threepenny reduction in the lower rate.

3-YEAR RECORD

The programme will be based on the government's three-year record in office and pledges of a continued policy of "peace and prosperity." Before it is published on Friday, Sir Anthony Eden is expected to confer on the manifesto with Sir Winston Churchill, who will again fight for his House of Commons seat.

The former Prime Minister flew back to London from Sicily last night.

Labour party leaders completed their appeal to the 35 million electorate today when the National Executive Committee — the ruling caucus — finally approved their 3,500-word election manifesto.

Labour's main attack is likely to be based on the charge that since the Conservatives took office in October 1951 they have failed to stem soaring living costs.

On this government supporters argue that wages have risen at least as much as prices.

THE INSPIRATION

Mr. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said tonight that it was a picture of Mr. William Gladstone, 19th century Liberal Premier and Chancellor "whose eyes are particularly penetrating" which inspired him to cut income tax in his recent Budget.

He was replying in the House of Commons to criticism of the cut. Opposition members asserted that it benefited only the better-off and the big companies.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALLEN GRINHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

London.

Hongkong will hit back at its critics at this year's British Industries Fair.

Its stand (an artist's impression of which is seen here) will feature a special display of wall charts that will show that Hongkong can and does produce the goods that it is sometimes accused of obtaining from Japan.

A specially designed trade chart will show that the Colony buys far more from Britain than it sells to her.

This year, for the first time, visitors to the stand will be able to see a film about Hongkong. There will be some disappointment that the film is designed to attract tourists to the Colony, rather than show something of Hongkong's growing industry, but the move will be welcomed as a further sign of the steady improvement that has taken place in the organisation of the display since the Colony first exhibited seven years ago.

This year's stand, the largest ever taken, has a Chinese motif and will enable the full range of the Colony's products to be shown to best advantage. Special literature will be available to show buyers and others that the goods on display are genuine Hongkong products, and not, as some British manufacturers profess to believe, merely Japanese goods "done over" and re-exported.

NEW PRODUCTS

Among the products new to the BIF will be a Hongkong-made pocket warmer. This novelty is already on sale at one of London's great stores, where it is said to be selling well. It is especially popular, it is told, among golfers, grocers, fishermen and others whose activities keep them outdoors in all weathers.

The official delegation from Hongkong will be led by Mr. C. K. Teh, of the Amoy Canning Corporation, and include Mr. S. F. T. S. Lever, Assistant Financial Secretary.

Mr. Robert Turton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Britain would study an agreement on Chinese dual nationality signed at Bandung, last week between Indonesia and China to see if there was any similar action which Britain could take over Malaysia.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Reginald Sorensen, a Labour member, who asked what action the government was taking with particular reference to Malaysia and Singapore to secure an agreement by which Chinese dual nationality no longer affected those two territories.

Answering a request for an assurance that the government would try to secure a similar agreement, Mr. Turton told Mr. Sorensen: "When you asked me a similar question in January, I pointed out that the government had noted China's official statement as to the duty of Chinese communities not to take part in political disputes in their countries of residence and obey their local laws and customs."

"As long as that is carried out the position will be very satisfactory," Mr. Turton added.

—REUTERS.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALLEN GRINHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

After the debate parliament was prorogued until June 7.

—REUTERS.

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LONDONER CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL

Committal proceedings against a 32-year-old teacher of London for alleged blackmail of two local residents began before Mr. J. E. Durling at Central Magistrate's court this morning.

The teacher, Charles Joseph O'Neill, residing at 502 Hoover Apartments, is facing three counts of demanding money with menaces.

Defendant is alleged to have, on December 21, 1954, uttered a letter demanding \$1,000 from George Thomas Palmer with menaces. He is also alleged to have demanded \$1,000 from Palmer with menaces by letter on December 27, 1954 and to have uttered a letter demanding \$2,500 from Rudolph Victor Lederhofer with menaces on December 28, 1954.

In opening the case for the Prosecution, Detective-Inspector J. S. Howarth, DDI Central, said that the offence came to light when Mr. Palmer of the Far East Oil Company received a letter demanding \$1,000 from him so that his present employers would not learn about an alleged defalcation by him (Palmer) in his previous employment.

The letter further stated that if Mr. Palmer was interested in the proposal to meet the writer of all letters at the Hongkong Restaurant Causeway Bay.

This Mr. Palmer did but not before going to the Police.

A few days later Mr. Palmer received another letter saying that as he seemed interested in the proposal to bring \$1,000 up to Pokfulam Reservoir Road around midnight where he would be met.

AMBUSH SET UP

The Police set up an ambush in the area near the shelter and around midnight they saw a European coming along the road and he was seen loitering near the shelter. Suddenly he fled but was caught by a police officer.

The European turned out to be the accused. He was released after a statement had been taken from him.

The next day Mr. Lederhofer received a letter at his house at the Peak. The letter demanded \$2,500 from Mr. Lederhofer if he did not want the directors of Shewan, Tomes and Company to learn about the alleged defalcation by Mr. Palmer, which in Shewan, Tomes and Company.

The letter further stated the same time and place as in Mr. Palmer's case for the collection of the \$2,500.

A Police ambush was again set up near the shelter in Pokfulam, but no one turned up.

RAID ROOM

Some time later the Police raided accused's room at United Apartments, Causeway Bay, and seized some articles.

Inspector Howarth said that a handwriting expert would tell the Court that the letters to Messrs Palmer and Lederhofer were written by the same person, and the letters to the Far East Oil Company and Shewan, Tomes and Company were similar in style to those written to the two complainants.

Inspector Howarth also said that evidence would be given to show that some writing by defendant was similar to the writing on the letters to the complainants.

Evidence would also be given, he said, to the effect that the paper seized by the Police at accused's room was similar to the paper on which the letters were written.

Hearing is continuing.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00, Jazz Half Hour presented by Robert Adcock (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 7.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 8, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 8.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 9, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 9.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 10, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 10.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 11, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 11.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 12, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 12.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 1, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 1.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 2, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 2.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 3, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 3.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 4, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 4.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 5, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 5.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 6, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 6.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 7, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 7.30, The Ball Orchestra (Studio); 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